PEMBROKESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL





ANNUAL REPORT

of the

County Medical Officer of Health for Pembrokeshire

1964

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE OF THE PEMBROKESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my twelfth annual report. There were a number of important developments during 1964.

The development of Milford Haven as a major oil port caused a number of problems. The Milford Port Health Authority asked the County Council for assistance in providing sufficient part-time port medical staff : after a series of discussions, it was decided to arrange for Dr. M. Lawlor to undertake the duties of Port Medical Officer in addition to those of Deputy County Medical Officer of Health and to advertise a joint appointment of Deputy Port Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer of Health. With the agreement of the Welsh Board of Health, a Yellow Fever Vaccination Centre was established in 1964 at the County Health department to meet the demand from the crews of oil tankers for vaccination against this disease.

During the year, the County Council considered the Welsh Hospital Board plans for the development of the hospital services in the County : the suggested early closure of Kensington Hospital was successfully opposed; a scheme for the provision in 1965 of additional consultant obstetric (maternity) beds at Haverfordwest was generally welcomed; and a deputation of members of the County Council met Sir Barnett Stross, then Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Health, to advocate—with eventual success—the development of the County War Memorial Hospital, Haverfordwest, on a site with a satisfactory expansion potential rather than at the present restricted location.

The co-ordination of the work of the various social welfare officers employed in the County Welfare, Children's, Education and Health departments received considerable attention during the year but only limited progress was possible. An encouraging feature of the year was the formal establishment by the various social workers and related staff of the County Council and other local welfare organisations of a "Community Care Group" Society. Eight meetings, with an average attendance of twenty-five members, were held at the County Health department, and interesting subjects such as the problems of alcoholism and care of the elderly infirm were discussed.

There were a number of other developments in 1964: the appointment of three additional dental officers enabled an expansion of the school and clinic dental service; with the help of the Central Council of Health Education, a two day in-service training course in modern developments in health education was organised for the staff of the department; contract industrial work was introduced into the training centre for the mentally handicapped at Tenby; and one trainee social worker was seconded for the two years' course for the National Certificate in Social Work and two other members of the staff commenced training as teachers of the mentally handicapped.

I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support and interest. My thanks are also due to the staff of the County Health department, including the nurses, the home helps and the training centre and ambulance personnel, for their efforts during the year. As in previous years, continued helpful assistance has been received from the two district medical officers of health, the family doctors and the local hospital consultants.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. J. DAVIES

County Medical Officer of Health.

County Health Department,
Haverfordwest.
12th August, 1965.

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as on 31st December, 1964)

Chairman :

County Alderman D. W. Evans

Vice Chairman :

Councillor O. G. John, O.B.E.

County Aldermen :

E. Anthony, M.B.E.
Rev. Mathias Davies
James John
S. J. Morris
Mrs. A. Norman
D. H. Roberts
R. S. Wade

County Councillors :

T. W. H. Byard
W. Carr
A. Edwards
D. S. Evans
J. J. Evans
Lt. Col. R. F. Foster, O.B.E., T.D.
C. M. George
Rev. J. M. C. Harries
Rev. W. Harry
T. V. Hay
J. M. James
W. C. John
W. G. Munro
Rev. D. G. Stephens
W. H. Symmons
Rev. John Thomas

Co-opted Members :

Miss Nancy Thomas
Miss E. M. Sturgess

Local Medical Committee Representatives :

Dr. J. A. K. Douglas, Dr. W. F. T. George, Dr. A. N. Bond

Pembrokeshire Federation of Women's Institutes Representatives :

Mrs. M. Elce
Mrs. M. Ramsden

South-West Wales Hospital Management Committee Representatives:

J. Mendus, Esq.
Dr. M. Rowland Evans
Canon T. Halliwell

STAFF OF COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT 1964

County Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

D. J. Davies, M.B.E., B.SC., M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :

M. Lawlor, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., L.M., D.C.H., D.P.H.

District Medical Officers of Health :

(These Officers devote up to 25% of their time to County Council duties)

P. E. M. Bowen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.P.H.

W. J. Y. Speedy, M.B., B.CH., L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer :

F. J. Harrison, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O.

Chief Dental Officer and Principal School Dental Officer :

D. G. James, L.D.S., R.C.S.

School Dental Officers :

Miss P. Gibbons, B.D.S. (commenced 1.10.64)

G. Hellings, L.D.S. (commenced 12.10.64)

R. R. Lewis, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Mrs. D. Rutherford, B.D.S. (commenced 6.10.64) (part-time)

Dental Auxiliary:

Miss J. M. Jones (resigned 9.10.64)

County Nursing Officer :

Miss J. M. Young, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.CERT., H.V.CERT.

Senior Orthopaedic Physiotherapist :

Mrs. E. A. Stokes, M.C.S.P., ORTH.CERT.

County Home Help Organiser :

Miss M. R. F. Collins

Problem Families Health Visitor :

Miss S. M. Morgan, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

County Ambulance Officer :

P. J. Hunt, F.I.A.O.

Speech Therapists :

Miss M. Thompson (part-time)

Miss P. A. Treharne, L.C.S.T.

Mrs. J. E. Holding, L.C.S.T. (commenced 13.5.64) (part-time)

Consultant Child Psychiatrist:

J. MacDonald, M.A., M.B., B.CH., D.P.M.

Educational Psychologist :

C. B. E. James, B.A., PH.D., A.B.PS.S.

Senior Psychiatric Social Worker :

J. A. G. Bush, A.A.P.S.W., S.R.M.N., S.R.N., M.R.S.H.

Supervisors of Training Centres :

Mrs. E. M. P. Davies

Mrs. A. Berry

Chief Clerk :

O. M. Shearn, A.C.I.S.

Other Nursing Staff (as at 31st December, 1964) :

10 Health Visitors and School Nurses
20 District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor/School Nurses
17 District Nurse/Midwives
8 District Nurses
1 Clinic Nurse
2 Enrolled Nurses

Home Helps :

205 Occasional Home Helps

COUNTY COUNCIL COMMITTEES
(concerned with matters of Health)

1. Health Committee
 - (a) Nursing Sub-Committee
 - (b) General Purposes Sub-Committee
 - (c) Ambulance Sub-Committee
 - (d) Tuberculosis Care and After-Care Sub-Committee
 - (e) Mental Health Sub-Committee
2. Public Health and Housing Committee
3. Education Committee responsible for School Health Service

SECTION 1

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1964

1. AREA

The area of the County, including inland water, is 393,007 acres.

2. POPULATION

1911—By Census	90,014
1921—By Census	91,580
1931—By Census	86,020
1938—Estimated Mid-Year ...	83,200
1945—Estimated Mid-Year ...	82,690
1951—By Census	90,906
1953 Estimated Mid-Year ...	92,090
1955—Estimated Mid-Year ...	93,800
1957—Estimated Mid-Year ...	93,670
1958—Estimated Mid-Year ...	93,700
1959—Estimated Mid-Year ...	94,600
1960—Estimated Mid-Year ...	94,580
1961—By Census	93,980
1962—Estimated Mid-Year ...	93,050
1963—Estimated Mid-Year ...	94,660
1964—Estimated Mid-Year ...	95,350

3. Financial

The product of a penny rate for the financial year 1964/65 was £11,531.

Rateable value of the County on the 1st April, 1964, was £2,966,840.

4. General Observations

The Registrar General's estimated figure for the 1964 mid-year population of Pembrokeshire shows a small increase over the corresponding estimation for 1963.

An unfortunate feature at the end of the year was the increase in the unemployment rates in the Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock areas—14.2% and 9.3% respectively as compared with 8.7% and 5.0% in December, 1963. These increases were mainly due to the completion of construction of the Regent Oil Refinery during the Autumn.

The birth rate continued to increase, and, as in other recent years, it was higher than the rate for England and Wales. The adjusted rate of the urban districts was slightly higher than that of the rural areas. The birth rates in the Cemaes rural and Narberth urban districts remained comparatively low. There was an appreciable increase of illegitimate births—ninety-three as compared with seventy-two in the previous year.

The local still-birth rate was considerably below the 1963 figure and was lower than the rate for England and Wales. This welcome fall was however more than compensated by an appreciable increase in the early neo-natal death rate and, as a result, there was an increase in the peri-natal mortality rate. The major causes for the neo-natal deaths were prematurity, anoxia, asphyxia and lung atelectasis.

There were unfortunately two deaths of mothers in 1964 due to childbirth—one died from obstetric shock and post-partum haemorrhage and the other from post-partum haemorrhage.

As compared with the previous year, there was a slight decrease in the adjusted death rate, but the figure remained above the national rate. The persistently higher adjusted death rates in this County are difficult to explain but this is also a feature of other counties in West Wales. As expected and, in common with other areas of England and Wales and most countries in Western Europe, the main causes of death continued to be ischaemic diseases of the heart (normally classified as coronary disease—thrombosis of the coronary arteries—and angina), cancer and vascular lesions of the

nervous system ('strokes' are in this category). As in other recent years, the death statistics demonstrate the appreciably higher mortality among men than women in the 55-75 years age group. The main causes of this difference locally in 1964 were the higher incidences of coronary heart disease and cancer of the lung among men. The total deaths from all forms of cancer decreased from 198 in 1963 to 181 in 1964. There was however an appreciable increase in the number of deaths from cancer of the lung—forty-two as compared with twenty in 1963. Motor accidents caused eight deaths—the same number as in the previous year. The number of suicides was eight : in 1963 the number was three.

As stated in previous reports, appreciable fluctuations in mortality rates are not always significant in a County with a relatively small population.

Increasing attention is being given nationally to measures of morbidity (illness and disease). Locally, the only detailed statistics available are sickness benefit figures and notifications of infectious diseases.

5. (i) Detailed Statistics

Live Births	*Male*	*Female*	*Totals*
Legitimate	826	843	1,669
Illegitimate	46	41	87
(4.9 per cent of live births)			
Totals ...	872	884	1,756
Still Births			
Legitimate	16	5	21
Illegitimate	2	4	6
Totals ...	18	9	27

Live birth rate per 1,000 population	18.41 *(Crude)* 19.51 *(Adjusted)*
Still-birth rate per 1,000 total live and still-births ...	15.14
Total live and still-births	1,783
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	39

Infant Mortality Rates:	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ...	22.21
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	21.57
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	34.48
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	19.36
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	17.65
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births) ...	37.01
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):	
Number of deaths	2
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	1.12

(ii) Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life :

Causes of Death	Total All ages		Under 4 wks.		4 weeks & Under 1 Year		1—		5—		15—		25—		35—		45—		55—		65—		75 & Over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	2	1	1	—	1	1
2. Tuberculosis—Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach ...	15	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	5	3	3	6	3	4
11. Malignant Neoplasm—Lungs Bronchus	34	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	2	14	3	13	3	—	—
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast ...	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	2
13. Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus ...	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	35	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	4	—	9	8	13	17	12	8	16
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	1
16. Diabetes	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	—	4
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	87	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	5	3	7	12	26	24	47	56
18. Coronary Disease—Angina	150	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	14	3	46	9	37	29	49	40
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	3	6
20. Other Heart Disease	64	74	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	3	5	15	12	40	55
21. Other Circulatory Disease	28	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	3	6	3	3	6	16	19
22. Influenza	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	5
23. Pneumonia	23	20	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	6	6	10	12
24. Bronchitis	37	17	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	3	15	6	13	7
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	2	1	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	2	2	5	3
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3
28. Nephritis or Nephrosis	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
29. Hypertension of Prostate	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformation	5	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined or ill-defined Diseases ...	51	67	17	12	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	4	8	14	7	14	12	20
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
34. All other accidents	19	26	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	4	1	1	—	2	1	2	1	1	4	5	18
35. Suicide	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
36. Homicide and Operations of War ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All causes	617	569	21	13	4	1	4	3	3	1	7	4	6	5	12	14	49	35	123	78	161	142	227	273

(iii) District Council, Pembroke County and National Comparative Vital Statistics (Using Appropriate Area Comparability Factors):

	Area in Acres	Estimated mid-year Population for 1964	Live Births		Deaths		Infant Mortality		No. of Maternal Deaths and Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	
			No.	Adjusted Rate per 1,000	No.	Adjusted Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live		
URBAN										
Fishguard & Goodwick U.D.C.	1,841	4,940	72	17.34	66	13.36	2	30.30	—	—
Haverfordwest M.B. ...	1,404	8,870	195	18.90	105	13.37	2	10.25	1	5.05
Narberth U.D.C.	122	1,050	8	8.91	20	16.38	—	—	—	—
Neyland U.D.C.	484	2,180	54	26.01	34	16.99	1	18.52	—	—
Milford Haven U.D.C. ...	2,404	12,960	253	18.74	132	14.77	5	19.76	—	—
Pembroke M.B.	4,679	13,410	281	22.21	193	16.12	11	39.14	—	—
Tenby M.B.	1,090	4,470	76	19.04	71	13.18	2	26.31	—	—
Total	12,024	47,880	939	19.81	621	14.65	23	36.21	1	1.05
RURAL										
Cemaes R.D.C.	79,576	8,560	102	14.42	129	13.41	—	—	—	—
Haverfordwest R.D.C. ...	172,310	22,940	411	19.17	225	11.18	8	19.46	—	—
Narberth R.D.C.	80,237	9,790	184	21.60	127	11.93	3	16.30	1	5.37
Pembroke R.D.C.	48,860	6,180	120	20.97	84	13.86	5	41.66	—	—
Total	380,983	47,470	817	19.10	565	12.14	16	19.58	1	1.20
Whole County	393,007	95,350	1,756	19.51	1,186	13.30	39	22.21	2	1.12
England and Wales				18.4		11.3		20.0		

SECTION II

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

1. CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

There were no major changes in the services for this group during 1964. The medical ante-natal care outside hospitals continued to be undertaken by the general practitioners. One group of general practitioners held regular ante-natal clinics at the Tenby Clinic—the average sessional attendance during 1964 was twenty-four. In the urban areas of Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Milford Haven, Hakin, Neyland, and Haverfordwest, ante-natal clinics, staffed only by midwives, were continued but the attendances were usually disappointing.

The increased demand by young expectant mothers for teaching in mothercraft and preparation for childbirth, which was a feature of 1963, continued in 1964. Classes were held at Haverfordwest, Tenby, Pembroke Dock, Pembroke, Milford Haven, Hakin and Manorbier. A total of 459 expectant mothers attended these classes in 1964 as compared with 410 in the previous year. At the Maternity Unit of the South Pembrokeshire Hospital, Pembroke Dock, Mrs. Edwards, the local health visitor, gave weekly mothercraft and health talks to mothers in the post-natal ward.

The shortage of consultant maternity beds in the local hospitals has caused much concern and, in 1964, the County Council welcomed a statement by the Welsh Hospital Board that the scheme for the provision of fourteen such beds at St. Thomas' Hospital, Haverfordwest, would be implemented in 1965. This latter scheme has certain disadvantages but no other short-term arrangment appeared practicable pending the erection of a new hospital at Haverfordwest.

Infant and Child Welfare

Though some doubts have been expressed concerning the continued value of infant welfare clinics and weighing centres—particularly the routine weighing of infants—the attendances at these establishments throughout the County were generally satisfactory during 1964. It appears that many mothers value the easy access to medical and nursing advice on infant feeding and numerous other infant and child care problems including those associated with the development of children. In 1964, the final plans for the new clinic at Hakin were agreed.

During the year, there were 16,740 and 4,339 attendances of infants and children at the infant welfare clinics and weighing centres respectively : in 1963, the figures were 13,040 and 3,102.

Dr. M. Lawlor, the Deputy County Medical Officer of Health, continued to hold regular Developmental and Handicap Assessment clinics—mainly at Haverfordwest. Forty-nine children were referred to this clinic during the year. Detailed medical assessment, including intelligence testing, of these children is time-consuming work. Children were referred by the consultant paediatrician, general practitioners, clinic doctors and health visitors. In July, 1964, Dr. Lawlor attended a special course on "Mental Development and Diagnostic Testing of the Very Young" at the Child Development Research Centre, London.

Dr. K. R. Keay, the Consultant Paediatrician for the South West Wales Area, continued to provide very helpful reports on certain ill and handicapped children.

The routine testing of the urine of babies to detect phenylketonuria—a condition which, if untreated, causes severe mental subnormality—continued, but, in 1964, no new case was discovered locally.

Congenital Malformations

Since the 1st January, 1964, the County Council has been required to submit returns to the Registrar General giving information on those live and still births in which malformations are observed at birth. Twenty such births were reported in Pembrokeshire during the year. Of these, one was a still birth, and four babies died shortly after birth. The following is a classification of the malformations :

Central Nervous System	Ear	Alimentary System	Uro-Genital System	Limbs
5	2	2	1	10

Care of Premature Infants

Premature Births (5lbs 8ozs and less)

	No. of Live Births	Place of birth		Died		Premature Stillbirths	
		At Home	In Hospital	1st day	2nd-28th day	At Home	In Hospital
1964	120	22	98	15	5	Nil	9
1963	103	25	78	13	6	2	18

The Oxygenaire portable incubator for the ambulance transport of premature babies to hospitals was used on twelve occasions during the year.

The midwife in attendance at the birth normally accompanies the infant on the journey. All full-time ambulance personnel have had basic training in the operation of the incubator.

Distribution of National Welfare Food and Dried Milk

This scheme is administered at the County Health department and is supervised by Mr. H. James, a Senior Clerk.

The sale, at an economic price, of baby foods, dried milk and certain proprietary vitamin preparations, is undertaken by district nurses. health visitors, Mrs. V. Hughes, the clerk at the office of the District Medical Officer of Health, Tenby, and a number of voluntary workers whose services are much appreciated.

Two rural distribution centres closed during the year owing to a decline in the demand for welfare foods.

The following statistics are of interest :

		Number of Items Distributed				
	No. of Distribution Points	National Dried Milk tins	Orange Juice bottles	Cod Liver Oil bottles	Packets of Vitamin Tablets	Branded Dried Milk tins or packets
1964	58	19,822	17,971	1,672	1,484	64,990
1963	60	21,370	16,284	1,634	1,278	62,718

Dental Care

The dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school age children was restricted for much of the year due to a shortage of dental staff. Fortunately, this situation was improved in October by the additional appointments of one part-time and two full-time dental officers.

Mr. D. G. James, the Chief Dental Officer, reports that dental caries continues to be prevalent among pre-school children. He considers that the use of a 'miniature feeding bottle' dummy, which is filled either with a vitamin syrup or sweetened fruit juice, is a contributory factor in certain children. The teeth of the infant who sucks the dummy are bathed in a sugar solution which causes marked dental decay in susceptible infants.

The following statistics are of interest :

	Expectant and Nursing mothers	Pre-school age children
Patients examined	36	102
Treatments commenced	27	44
Courses of treatment completed ...	8	26
Scalings and gum treatments ...	10	—
Fillings	68	134
Silver Nitrate Treatments	—	3
Extractions	9	28
General anaesthetics	1	16
Dentures provided	2	—
Radiographs	2	—

Dental Officer Sessions 38

Treatment Centres 8 clinics and 2 mobile units

Family Planning

The Pembrokeshire branch of the Family Planning Association holds regular clinics at two centres—mainly weekly at the County Health department, Haverfordwest, and fortnightly at the Park Street Clinic, Pembroke Dock. The latter clinic opened on the 2nd January, 1964.

Guidance on family limitation and advice on sterility and sex problems in marriage are available at the clinics.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

The main part of the social work for unmarried mothers and their babies continued to be undertaken by Mrs. M. G. Williams and Mrs. Harries Williams, welfare workers of the St. David's Diocesan Moral Welfare Committee in Pembrokeshire.

Ten unmarried mothers were admitted to hostels in Wales, Bristol and Hereford during the year.

The number of illegitimate live births in the County increased from seventy in 1963 to eighty-seven in 1964.

2. Domiciliary Midwifery

A reasonably adequate domiciliary service was maintained in the County during the year. At the end of the year, thirty-seven district nurse/midwives and district nurse/health visitor/midwives were employed : this was equivalent to 7.4 full-time midwives.

The demand for hospital confinements continued to be heavy—the proportion was 76.5 per cent as compared with 70.8 per cent in 1963. The reduced number of home confinements in recent years has limited the experience of some domiciliary midwives in the management of such confinements but the earlier discharge of mothers and babies from maternity units in local hospitals has increased the work of such midwives in the home care of puerperal mothers and young babies.

The liaison between family doctors, the domiciliary and hospital midwives, and the local hospital medical obstetric staff has continued to improve. The use of the personal record and co-operation card for maternity patients was encouraged.

During the year, seven domiciliary midwives attended approved refresher courses at Bath, Bristol, Cardiff and Oxford.

The Pembrokeshire branch of the Royal College of Midwives held regular meetings throughout the year. The Branch held an interesting and helpful 'Study Day' at the County Health department on the 17th October. Lectures were given by Professor A. G. Watkins on 'Congenital Defects in the Newborn', and by Dr. Ritchie Jenkins, Consultant Paediatrician, on 'Respiratory Disease in the Newborn'. A number of doctors and health visitors also attended.

The County Nursing Officer is the non-medical Supervisor of Midwives.

The following statistics for 1964 are of interest :

Number of live and still-births	1,783
Number of such births in hospital (including transfers from other areas)	1,365
Number of such births at home (including transfers from other areas)	418
Number of home births attended by private midwives ...	6
Number of still-births in hospital	24
Number of still-births at home	3

Number of midwives employed by the County Council ...	37
Number of hospital midwives in practice on 31st December, 1964	22
Number of midwives in private practice on 31st December, 1964	1
Number of maternal deaths in hospital	2
Number of maternal deaths at home	—
Number of mothers who received gas and air analgesia at home	306
Number of mothers who received pethidine from nurses during confinement at home	239
Number of mothers who received trilene from nurses during confinement at home	46

Number of inspections of midwives by County Nursing Officer:

	Routine	*Special*
Hospitals	10	6
County district nurse/midwives	65	104
Private midwives	—	—
Private nursing homes	—	—

3. Health Visiting

At the end of the year, there were ten full-time health visitors and twenty district nurse/midwife/health visitors on the staff of the department. All the health visitors also performed school nursing duties.

There are certain advantages in having combined district nurse/midwife/health visitors in the more rural areas, but, in recent years, it has become increasingly difficult to recruit qualified health visitors for these combined posts. As a result, health visiting in certain rural areas has been undertaken by nurses who are not qualified health visitors. The National Health Service (Qualifications of Health Visitors) Regulations, 1964, prevent any extension of this practice.

Following the issue of the above-mentioned regulations, the health visiting service in the County was reviewed and a plan for the eventual employment of qualified health visitors in all areas was formulated. In 1964, two additional qualified full-time health visitors were appointed primarily for the rural areas: one for Narberth and the surrounding rural district and the other for the Cemaes rural area. In both areas the health visiting had previously been undertaken by district nurse/midwives. Towards the end of 1964, it was decided to appoint an additional health visitor based at Pembroke Dock so that a full-time health visiting service could be provided for the western part of the Pembroke rural area including

the Angle peninsula. The recruitment of health visitors continued to be difficult.

Though there is no secondment of health visitors to individual practices in the County, co-operation between general practitioners and health visitors is encouraged. A close liaison has developed in a number of areas but considerable further progress is necessary.

Details of health education undertaken by the health visiting staff in 1964 are given in the sections dealing with the care of expectant and nursing mothers and the prevention, care and after-care of illness.

There were no applications during the year for health visitors' training scholarships.

The following statistics of health visiting work in 1964 are of interest :

	No. visited
Children born 1964	1,798
Children born 1963	1,966
Children born 1959–1962	5,134
Persons aged 65 years and over	813
Mentally disordered persons	113
Miscellaneous patients requiring after-care visits	74
Tuberculous patients	148
Households visited on account of infectious diseases ...	98
Total number of visits	25,006

4. Home Nursing

The work of the home nursing service was being undertaken by the following staff at the end of 1964 :

Home nurse/midwife/health visitors	20
Home nurse/midwives	17
Home nurses (including two enrolled nurses)	10

The demand for the service in 1964 followed the pattern of other recent years. The nursing care required by patients at home included injections, post-operative dressings, and blanket and other baths. An appreciable proportion of the patients were elderly. Patients suffering from cancer also received much home nursing care. A considerable number of persons with chest infections were attended by home nurses during the winter. The demand for the home nursing of sick children continued to be limited.

The care and treatment of the elderly chronic sick, including 'stroke' patients, continued to be an important part of the work of home nurses, including the two state-enrolled nurses. The needs of

such patients present special problems, particularly with the continuing trend towards earlier discharge from the geriatric wards of hospitals. A number of these cases needed to be encouraged to regain mobility, and rehabilitation, including instruction in the use of walking-aids, was undertaken by the home nurses.

The care and home nursing of certain patients was helped by the use of special equipment including mechanical hoists, plastic undersheeting and incontinence pads. The distribution of the latter was undertaken by the local home nurses and they reduced the soiling of bed linen by incontinent patients.

It is pleasing to note the continued good liaison with the appropriate staffs of local hospitals in the provision of after-care treatment for surgical and other patients on discharge from hospital.

By arrangement with the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, financial assistance was given to eight patients suffering from late cancer who required additional bed linen, extra nourishment or special night nursing at home.

A district nurse and an enrolled nurse attended refresher courses for home nurses at Bristol University and at the William Rathbone College, Liverpool, respectively, during the year.

The following statistics give an indication of the home nursing work during the year :

Total number of patients nursed during year	5,825
Number of children under 5	382
Number of persons 65 years of age or over	1,737
Total number of home nursing visits	87,489

5. Vaccination and Immunisation

It was possible to make reasonable progress in 1964.

The 'Immunisation and Vaccination' section of the department continued to be under the medical direction of Dr. M. Lawlor, the Deputy County Medical Officer of Health. The section staff administers the schemes for the vaccination and immunisation of children and, in certain circumstances, other persons, against infectious diseases—diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and smallpox.

Health visitors and county nurses continued to impress on parents the need to have their children protected. Press publicity was also arranged.

During the year, the Minister of Health issued a series of circulars advocating the review of immunisation and vaccination record-keeping arrangements. It was decided, after consultation

with the Local Medical Committee, that the new system which limits the keeping of most immunisation records to those of children under sixteen years of age should be adopted in this County on the 1st January, 1965.

The implementation of the various schemes throughout the year was facilitated by the ready assistance of the general practitioners, the two district medical officers of health, headteachers, and the medical, nursing and clerical staff of the department.

The following vaccination and immunisation statistics are of interest :

	Diphtheria Immunisation of Children		Smallpox Vaccinations Notified		
	Primary	Booster	Successful Primary	Re-vaccinations	Immunisation against Whooping Cough
1964	1,866	1,769	784	317	1,900
1963	1,776	1,358	426	400	1,698

	Poliomyelitis Vaccinations—Mainly Oral	
	Primary Courses	Additional doses to school entrants and persons under special risk
1964	2,965	2,909
1963	3,195	2,372

By agreement of the Welsh Board of Health, a Yellow Fever Vaccination Centre was established at the County Health department on the 1st September, 1964. Previously, persons in Pembrokeshire who required this vaccination had been obliged to travel to Swansea. The provision of a local centre has become necessary because of the large increase of shipping entering the Milford Haven. By the end of the year, 120 persons, including ninety-eight members of ships' crews, were vaccinated.

The statistics of the scheme for B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis are given in the later section on the prevention, care and after-care of illness. Complete statistics for immunisation against tetanus are not available. 1,969 school entrants were given booster doses of diphtheria-tetanus prophylactic.

6. Ambulance Service

Though the demands on the ambulance service continued to be heavy, there was, surprisingly, a small decrease both in the number of patients carried and in the total mileage compared with the previous year. No adequate explanation of this decrease is available. The total number of patients carried by sitting case cars and ambulances was 23,995 and the total mileage covered was 330,064. The shortage of public transport, both trains and buses, contributes appreciably to the demands upon the service. The number of patients taken in ambulances to hospitals outside the County for special investigations and treatment continued to be considerable : in 1964, 2,923 patients were taken to hospitals at Carmarthen, 483 to hospitals in the Swansea area, and thirty-two to hospitals at Cardiff and Chepstow. This trend places a considerable strain on the ambulance service, but it is appreciated that the special hospital facilities required for these patients are not available locally. A number of holidaymakers taken ill in the County during the year had to be returned by ambulance to their homes in Hereford, Derby, Nuneaton and Liverpool.

Two new Austin Princess ambulances were purchased in 1964 and two 1944 Austin K2 ambulances were sold in part-exchange.

Attendant G. Havard retired in September, 1964, after sixteen years conscientious service. A new post of full-time attendant on the Fishguard ambulance was established in June, 1964.

Only fifty-nine patients were carried by rail during the year. This type of transport has been restricted in recent years by the increasing use of diesel trains with open-type carriages which are unsuitable for stretcher patients and certain sitting patients.

Mr. P. J. Hunt, the County Ambulance Officer, trained a class of four volunteers for the Standard Training test of the Ambulance and First Aid Section of the Civil Defence Corps and all the volunteers passed the appropriate examination. The Fishguard, Milford Haven and Haverfordwest ambulance personnel also attended the lectures and demonstrations but, as full-time ambulance personnel, they were not permitted to sit the examination. Mr. Hunt also gave sixty-three demonstrations of artificial respiration—mainly the 'mouth to mouth' method—to school children, youth clubs and women's institutes.

The Oxygenaire baby incubator was used on twelve occasions for the transport of premature babies from their homes to Haverfordwest or Carmarthen hospitals. A Stephenson Minuteman Resuscitator purchased in April, 1964, was used on two occasions—unfortunately without success.

The following 1964 statistics of the Ambulance service proper are of interest :

Station	Patients Stretcher	Patients Sitting	Total No. of Patients	Miles Travelled	Average Miles per Case
Haverfordwest No. 1 ...	901	2,767	3,668	43,063	11.74
Haverfordwest No. 2 ...	495	1,345	1,840	21,032	11.43
Haverfordwest No. 3 ... (Long distance ambulance)	186	1,161	1,347	48,481	35.99
Milford Haven ...	289	3,988	4,277	25,253	5.89
Pembroke Dock ...	652	2,441	3,093	35,825	11.78
Tenby No. 1 ...	424	2,730	3,154	29,324	9.29
Tenby No. 2 ...	86	257	343	4,071	11.87
Fishguard ...	478	2,386	2,864	37,641	13.14
Cardiganshire ...	19	—	19	673	35.42
Carmarthenshire ...	5	—	5	218	43.60
Totals ...	3,535	17,075	20,610	245,581	11.91

The following figures illustrate the use of the County Ambulance Service, with the exception of the Sitting Case Car Service, since 1949 :

Year	Patients	Miles	Average Miles per Case
1949	7,023	148,261	21.11
1950	9,516	186,007	19.54
1951	12,086	230,361	19.06
1952	12,540	220,296	17.57
1953	14,877	270,762	18.20
1954	16,690	280,458	16.80
1955	16,177	284,720	17.60
1956	18,124	280,542	15.48
1957	18,741	268,017	14.30
1958	18,085	264,678	14.74
1959	17,913	234,083	13.06
1960	22,294	255,472	11.46
1961	20,427	232,056	11.36
1962	21,211	241,496	11.38
1963	21,315	240,296	11.27
1964	20,610	245,581	11.91

The following figures illustrate the use of the Sitting Case Car Service—provided by a number of private car hire proprietors —since 1956 :

Year	Journeys	Patients	Miles
1956	2,594	3,918	78,942
1957	2,944	4,535	108,142
1958	2,674	4,851	96,319
1959	2,898	5,191	116,525
1960	2,025	3,312	74,279
1961	2,446	3,608	91,063
1962	2,262	3,421	90,793
1963	2,564	4,335	106,605
1964	2,096	3,385	84,484

7. Prevention, Care and After-Care of Illness

The important mental health work, which is part of the above-named service, is described later in this report.

Tuberculosis

The detailed statistics are given in the third section of this report. The position has not altered significantly since the previous year : the total number of new notifications decreased from thirty-six in 1963 to thirty-one in 1964, but the number of deaths increased from eight to eleven. Though the fight against the disease has made good progress during the past twenty years, it is still necessary to pursue energetic preventive measures, particularly the examination and surveillance of contacts. The notifications of the disease in 1964 demonstrate the higher incidence among middle-aged and older men which has been a national trend in recent years.

The Welsh Hospital Board continued to provide a local mass radiography service in the County : the unit made regular visits during 1964 to the more populated areas. During the year, 4,107 persons were X-rayed, and fifty-one were referred for further investigations at the Chest Clinic.

On the advice of the Chest Physician, the County Council supplied extra nourishment, in the form of 28,106 pints of milk, to tuberculous persons during 1964.

The B.C.G. vaccination scheme for the thirteen year age group continued to make satisfactory progress. In 1964, 905 children, including eighty contacts, were vaccinated against tuberculosis as compared with 634 in 1963. Of the 992 thirteen year old children tuberculin tested, 7.6 per cent were found to be positive. This is a comparatively low figure which reflects the reduced incidence of tuberculosis in the County.

Health Education

An interesting feature of the year was a two day in-service health education training course for health visitors, district nurses, and dental and medical officers, held at the County Health department, Haverfordwest, in February, 1964. The lectures and demonstrations were given by members of the staff of the Central Council for Health Education—Dr. D. Sasieni, the Deputy Medical Director, and Mr. Myhill, the Assistant Education Officer. The purpose of the course was to consider modern methods of health education and to review the relevant important aspects of the subject including human relationships, sex education, health education in schools, smoking and health, and dental health. In addition, one half-day session on the care of the aged, nutrition and home safety was specially arranged for home helps. The course was a success and the contribution of the staff of the Central Council for Health Education was much appreciated.

During 1964, the County Health Committee considered the report on health education by a joint Committee of the Central and Scottish Health Services Council of the Ministry of Health. The difficulties of dealing with the habit changing problems which include some of the current trends of modern civilised communities —over-smoking, alcoholism, gluttony and lack of exercise—were reviewed. The possible general need for health education officers was appreciated and it was decided to keep the question of a local appointment under review. The Health Committee asked the Education Committee to consider the suggestion in the aforementioned report that health education should be a subject in its own right, with appropriate teaching periods in schools. The comments of the latter Committee were received in 1965.

The problem of publicising the health hazards of smoking, particularly the relation with cancer of the lung, continued to receive local attention. The main emphasis was on the education of school children. Two relevant films—'Spotlight on Smoking' and 'Smoking and You'—were shown to many pupils of the secondary and grammar schools during 1964. An abstract of the detailed report on 'Smoking and Health', issued in 1964 by the Public Health Service of the United States of America, was issued to the latter schools for the information of the staff and senior pupils.

In a rural County, it is difficult to publicise the problem of the increasing incidence in urban areas of venereal diseases among teenagers. Some references were made to this subject in talks by health visitors to members of women's organisations and publicity material on the subject was supplied to youth club leaders.

Requests were received from certain headteachers during the year for special talks and demonstrations to be arranged for children, particularly the older girls in secondary schools, on such subjects as personal hygiene, home safety, mothercraft, and sex education. It was difficult to meet all the requests but certain health visitors, with special experience of group education, were able to help considerably in this work.

A home safety exhibition at the Civic Centre, Tenby, during July, attracted a large number of visitors. Under the guidance of Miss L. B. Williams, a health visitor, the display stands were prepared by school children at Tenby.

Poster displays were arranged at the various clinics in the County—the subjects included dental health, immunisation, food hygiene, home safety, and smoking and health. Pamphlets on numerous health education subjects were supplied to mothers attending clinics and weighing centres.

The mothercraft and preparation for child-birth classes for expectant mothers at certain clinics in the County, and the group mothercraft talks for young mothers, during the post-natal period, at the Maternity Unit at the South Pembrokeshire Hospital, Pembroke Dock, continued throughout the year. The demand for these classes and talks has been a feature of recent years.

Provision of Home Nursing Equipment

The central distribution centre at the County Health department and the nine depots run by Red Cross and St. John personnel continued during the year.

The main items of home-nursing equipment issued on free loan during the year included foam-rings, bed-rests, bed-pans and plastic sheeting. The demand for wheel-chairs was particularly heavy during the summer months. A feature of the year was the large number of requests for walking-aids, mainly for elderly people.

Four special mechanical hoists were available for the care of helpless patients at home.

Chiropody

The Pembrokeshire Old People's Welfare Committee continued to organise the voluntary chiropdy service for elderly and certain physically handicapped persons. The County Council increased the grant to the Committee from £1,064 to £1,300 in the financial year 1964-65, so that the service could be extended. Approximately 1,460 elderly persons received chiropody treatment during 1964. This work was undertaken by eight chiropodists at surgeries, clinics, and, when necessary, at the homes of patients.

The County Council has postponed the provision of a direct chiropody service because of the serious national and local shortage of state registered chiropodists. Headteachers of all grammar and secondary schools in the County were informed during 1964 of the prospects and training arrangements for chiropodists and of the need to encourage local pupils who are interested in this career. Arrangements were made for one local grammar school pupil to enter the School of Chiropody, Cardiff, in 1965.

8. Domestic Help : Home Help Service

The main role of this service continued to be the provision of domestic help for elderly infirm and chronic sick persons. The number of requests from such patients again increased. In recent years, the development of the local hospital geriatric services has led to more chronic sick patients being discharged home and a heavier load on the home help service. Difficulties occur in an appreciable number of cases, particularly when hospital chronic sick patients take their own early discharge or elderly frail persons refuse admission to a residential home.

Elderly frail and confused patients living alone constitute a special human problem and receive much patient and understanding assistance from their home helps. In addition to domestic duties, sometimes necessitating evening and Sunday visits, home helps have, in a number of instances during the year, stayed all night with ill patients.

A feature of the year was the increase in the number of requests for home help from higher income group families. A proportion of the latter required long term domestic help and, in such instances, it was sometimes possible to assist in satisfactory private arrangements.

The recruitment of home help service staff presented some difficulty during the year. This problem is apparently being experienced in many parts of England and Wales. Women who have entered the service since it commenced in Pembrokeshire in 1948 are retiring, and younger women find clerical and other types of non-domestic work more attractive. Another factor has been the increased demand for domestic staff at hotels and guest houses in the holiday areas during the summer months. The withdrawal of some 'bus services in rural areas has also added to the difficulty of meeting the increased demand for home helps.

An appreciable amount of social work among elderly and handicapped persons was again undertaken by Miss M. Collins, the Home Help Organiser. The satisfactory liaison with the staff of the National Assistance Board and of other statutory and voluntary organisations was maintained.

Two hundred and five occasional home helps were employed during the year.

The following statistics are of interest :—

Persons provided with home helps during 1964	Number
Elderly persons (65 years and over)	228
Tuberculous and the younger chronic sick	36
Maternity patients	12
Mentally disordered patients	8
Others	20
Total	304

9. Mental Health

The main emphasis in this work continued to be on the development of community services for the mentally disordered. The prevention of the various forms of mental disorder is a complicated and difficult subject, and, in this brief report, it is only possible to state that progress is seriously hampered by the limited knowledge of the causative and contributory factors. The main mental health advances in recent years have included improved facilities and methods of treatment of mental illness, the training and increasing the employment potential of subnormal and severely sub-normal persons, and a more rational acceptance of mentally disordered persons by the community.

In 1964, further progress was made in the local implementation of these main advances : it was possible to increase the hospital psychiatric out-patient clinics from three to five per month, and, because of the additional patients referred to these clinics, an appointment system was instituted; in addition, the Welsh Hospital Board arranged a bi-monthly clinic for mentally subnormal patients which was initiated in October, 1964—this has been a very helpful development; the training centres for mentally subnormal persons at Haverfordwest and Tenby were further developed and it was possible to commence industrial contract work at the latter centre in April, 1964.

If the community care services for the mentally disordered, including the operation of hostels, are to make satisfactory progress, it appears necessary to have an adequate staff of qualified social workers. At present, there is a national shortage of such workers though additional and expanded courses are being arranged at many colleges and universities. To remedy the local shortage, the County Council tried—unfortunately without success—to recruit a trainee psychiatric social worker, but was successful in obtaining a trainee mental welfare officer who was seconded in Sep-

tember, 1964, to the two years' course for the National Certificate in Social Work at the College of Commerce, Cardiff. Arrangements were also approved for the recruitment and secondment of two additional trainee mental welfare officers in 1965.

The problem of hostel provision for the mentally disordered was given further consideration during the year. It was decided to proceed, in 1965, with the provision of a small hostel for severely subnormal children in conjunction with the new junior training centre at Haverfordwest, and, at the request of Dr. J. Farr, the Consultant Psychiatrist, and Dr. J. C. Davies, Consultant Geriatrician, to include a home for the elderly mentally infirm in the 1965/66 building programme. Provisional schemes for hostels for subnormal adults and mentally ill patients on discharge from hospital were also included in the next five years' capital programme but their implementation will depend on further experience of the mental health services.

At the end of the Autumn term, 1964, thirty-four children and eighteen adults were on the register of the Tower Hill School and Training Centre, Haverfordwest. The latter establishment includes a small special care unit for nine seriously handicapped children. In February, 1964, it was possible to move the senior section to more satisfactory premises at the Uzmaston Church Hall. In September, 1964, Mrs. A. M. Adams, the helper at the latter section, was seconded to a one year diploma course for staffs of training centres for mentally subnormal adults at Birmingham, and Miss R. E. J. Howells, the trainee teacher at the junior section, was accepted for a two years' diploma course for teachers of mentally handicapped children at Bristol. At the same time, two additional trainee teachers joined the staff at this School and Centre.

Ten children and twenty-five adults were on the register of the Avenue School and Centre, Tenby, at the end of the Autumn term, 1964. The premises were considerably improved during the year by the successful conversion of a large hut into a canteen, workshop and stores. In April, 1964, contract work was commenced at the sheltered workshop section : Firth Cleveland Extrusions Limited of Pembroke Dock kindly arranged for the weighing and packaging of metal nuts—primarily for export—to be undertaken by the mentally handicapped adults under the direction of Mr. M. J. Sheppard, the Workshop Instructor and Assistant Supervisor. This contract work has been an important addition to the other work undertaken by adults at this Centre, which includes the preparation of coffee tables, stools, baskets, rugs, knitted dishcloths, Christmas decorations and other articles for sale.

At the two centres, a system of monetary payments to adults, ranging from 1/- to a maximum of 5/- per day, depending on their ability, and contribution to the work of the centre, was initiated during the year. Mrs. E. M. P. Davies, the Supervisor of the Avenue School and Centre, attended a special training course for Supervisors at the Westhill College Training Centre, Birmingham, from the 23rd to the 31st July.

Welcome features of both Centres have been the co-operation of the parents, the understanding assistance received from the two local societies for the mentally handicapped, and the gifts of special recreational equipment received from members of voluntary organisations, churches and chapels. In 1964, the Pembrokeshire Branch of the British Red Cross Society organised for the second year a summer holiday home at Nanhyfer, Newport, Pembrokeshire —the home provided holiday accommodation for mentally handicapped persons and for a number of elderly persons who needed a special holiday.

The mentally ill patients from the County, who require in-patient treatment, are admitted to St. David's Hospital, Carmarthen. In 1964, 219 such patients were admitted informally and ninety-five by compulsory order : ninety-three of the latter were admissions under Section 29 of the Mental Health Act, 1959. When more psychiatrists are available in South-West Wales, Sections 25 and 26 of the latter Act will be used more often for compulsory admissions. Mr. Bush, the Senior Psychiatric Social Worker, continued to visit the hospital once monthly—at these visits, he discussed the social and after-care problems of local patients with the appropriate psychiatrists.

Despite the distance difficulties, Dr. J. McDonald, Consultant Child Psychiatrist, and Dr. M. Swaries, his Registrar, continued to hold fortnightly child guidance clinics at the County Health department, Haverfordwest. They are based at Swansea, and, owing to their commitments in that area, can only provide a limited service in South-West Wales. The difficulties are appreciated by the Welsh Hospital Board and it is hoped that the proposed appointment of a Consultant Child Psychiatrist for South-West Wales will be expedited. Details of the work of the local Child Guidance Clinic are contained in the 1964 Report of the Principal School Medical Officer.

To improve the liaison between the various social workers and social agencies in the County, the 'Community Care Group' Society was established formally in 1964, and eight evening meetings were held at the County Health department. The average attendance at the meetings was twenty-five and the subjects discussed included alcoholism, the behaviour problems caused by the admission of children to hospital, social problems of the elderly, ascer-

tainment of severely subnormal children, and rehabilitation of psycho-neurotic patients. The members of the Society include social workers of the County Council, probation officers, health visitors, public health inspectors, and officers of the National Assistance Board. Mr. J. A. G. Bush, the Senior Psychiatric Social Worker, is the Secretary of the Society and he played an important part in its formation.

An essential part of the training of social workers is the provision of field work experience and this department was able during the year to provide practical experience of social work under the detailed supervision of Mr. Bush, for three students: two from the College of Commerce, Cardiff, and one from the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire. They spent a total of thirteen weeks in the department.

SECTION III

EPIDEMIOLOGY: INFECTIOUS AND OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

In this County, there was no serious outbreak of any communicable disease in 1964. Influenza was prevalent during the first three months of the year, particularly in the towns of Milford Haven, Haverfordwest and Pembroke Dock. In a small proportion of patients, the illness was complicated by pneumonia. Laboratory investigations at the Public Health Laboratory, Carmarthen, showed that the influenza 'A' virus was responsible for the outbreak. The latter was not as extensive or as explosive as the previous epidemic of influenza which commenced locally in November, 1961.

A mild epidemic of measles commenced in March and continued throughout the remainder of the year. The illness was particularly prevalent in the Haverfordwest borough and rural areas.

A number of mild cases of whooping cough were reported mainly during the first half of the year. Most of these patients were children who had not been immunised against the disease. Chickenpox and mumps were also prevalent among children during the second quarter of the year.

Two cases of food poisoning were reported at Neyland during August, and, on laboratory investigation, the illness was found to be infection with a bacterium—salmonella typhimurium. The source of the infection was not discovered.

No proved case of poliomyelitis occurred in 1964.

There were two proved cases of brucellosis during the year: both were adults who had drunk raw milk, and in one case, a sample of milk from his domestic milk supply was found to contain the infecting organism—brucella abortus. Both patients recovered after a period of treatment in hospital.

The confirmed notifications of infectious diseases in the County in 1964 are listed in the following table:

Disease	Haverfordwest M.B.	Tenby M.B.	Pembroke M.B.	Fishguard & Goodwick U.D.	Milford Haven U.D.	Neyland U.D.	Narberth U.D.	Haverfordwest R.D.	Narberth R.D.	Pembroke R.D.	Cemaes R.D.	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	6	1	15	—	47
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	116	2	53	9	11	77	2	122	12	28	62	494
Whooping Cough ...	5	—	23	1	—	10	2	40	5	6	6	98
Erysipelas	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomeylitis — Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia (primary or influenzal)	2	—	18	—	3	1	—	5	—	—	2	31
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	123	2	122	10	14	90	4	173	18	50	70	676

Tuberculosis

The following tables are of interest :—

NUMBER AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS AND DEATHS FROM THIS DISEASE IN 1964

Age Group in years	New Notifications				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0– 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1– 2 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2– 5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5–10 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10–15 ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15–20 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–25 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25–35 ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35–45 ...	4	4	—	—	1	2	—	—
45–55 ...	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
55–65 ...	5	—	1	1	2	1	—	—
65–75 ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
75 plus	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals ...	17	9	2	3	7	4	—	—

NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE CHEST CLINIC REGISTER

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On 31st December, 1964 ...	297	230	23	22	572
On 31st December, 1963 ...	287	228	20	19	554
On 31st December, 1962 ...	315	239	24	22	600

Year	New Notifications of Tuberculosis		Deaths from Tuberculosis	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1939 ...	88	27	43	12
1940 ...	53	18	38	10
1941 ...	64	22	26	14
1942 ...	88	19	43	8
1943 ...	63	32	22	1
1944 ...	73	21	36	1
1945 ...	73	24	32	5
1946 ...	64	18	25	4
1947 ...	68	14	36	3
1948 ...	62	29	24	1
1949 ...	73	18	41	1
1950 ...	62	16	28	3
1951 ...	66	9	26	9
1952 ...	51	5	24	1
1953 ...	63	6	22	6
1954 ...	61	9	15	1
1955 ...	35	7	14	3
1956 ...	49	4	8	2
1957 ...	36	4	11	1
1958 ...	38	3	7	—
1959 ...	26	1	8	3
1960 ...	29	1	8	—
1961 ...	26	3	14	2
1962 ...	32	3	8	—
1963 ...	34	2	8	—
1964 ...	26	5	11	—

SECTION IV

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT:

COUNTY COUNCIL RESPONSIBILITIES:

HEALTH ASPECTS

1. Milk

As in previous years, dairy farming continued to be an important part of the economy of the County. Considerable attention is given to the hygienic and health control of milk at the farms. At the end of the year, there were 2,814 registered dairy farms in the County—a reduction of ninety-five compared with the previous year.

On the 1st October, 1964, the main provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, came into operation. This has meant the abolition of the issue of tuberculin tested milk licences to producers and the substitution of 'untreated' for 'tuberculin tested' as the special designation for raw milk. Another change is that a general licence is now granted to certain producers who sell milk from their herds in the course of catering sales at or from their premises. This latter licensing is important in this County as a number of dairy farmers supply milk to holiday visitors who are accommodated either in the farmhouses or in adjacent caravans. The main advantage of the new regulations is that, with the abolition of regular sampling and testing of milk by the staff of the Milk Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the milk officers will be able to visit farms more regularly and thus ensure closer hygienic surveillance of milk production.

At the end of the year, there were 145 licensed producer-retailers of untreated milk in the County; of these, twenty-four were mainly temporary producer-retailers who supply holiday visitors, including occupants of caravans, during the summer months.

The County Council has to licence all dealers in specially designated milk except for those producer-retailers who only retail milk from their own herds. On the 31st December, 1964, the various types of dealers' licences issued and in force were as follows:

Type of Licence	No. of Licences
Dealer's (Untreated)	19
Dealer's (Pasteuriser's)	2
Dealer's (Steriliser's)	Nil
Dealer's (Prepacked Milk)	
a. Untreated	53
b. Pasteurised	115
c. Sterilised	10

Most of the milk sold by retail in the County in 1964 was pasteurised. The main source of pasteurised milk was Tynywaun Dairy, Hendy, Carmarthenshire, but the remainder was pasteurised at Craig's Dairy (H.T.S.T. plant), Tenby, and the Dairy (batch plant), Llanstadwell.

Of the 219 samples of pasteurised milk tested during the year, sixteen failed the methylene blue test and twelve the phosphatase test. Bottle washing machines require careful supervision and maintenance : of the 256 laboratory tests of the bacterial purity of the washed bottles, three were unsatisfactory.

The sampling results in the enforcement of legislation relating to the chemical quality and adulteration of milk are described in the latter part of this section.

The prevention of brucellosis continued to receive attention. The disease in humans is contracted either by direct contact with infected cows or by the consumption of raw milk. In this County, there were two proved human cases in 1964 : the milk supply of one patient was found to be infected with brucella abortus.

In this County, the scheme for the vaccination of calves against brucella abortus infection has made reasonable progress. The following were the results of the routine laboratory testing of retail untreated milk supplies for brucella infection :

Number of routine samples of raw milk examined	39
Number of samples found to be infected with brucella abortus	2
Number of special samples for detection of source of infection in the herds	142

In respect of the infected herds the appropriate district medical officer arranged for the farmers to send the milk from the affected animals for heat treatment and, where necessary, for follow-up testing of the untreated milk from the other animals. It is appreciated that such action is of limited preventive value but complete early eradication of this disease among dairy cattle is considered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to be, at present, impracticable.

Twenty-nine samples of raw milk sold by retailers or producer-retailers were submitted for special biological examination, but none of the samples caused tuberculous lesions in the guinea pigs.

During the year, the sputum of one local farmer, suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, was found to contain tubercle bacilli of the bovine type. Mr. J. E. Taylor, the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, arranged the tuberculin testing of the farmer's dairy herd. Of the forty-eight cattle, ten were definite reactors and seven inconclusive

reactors. The former ten animals were slaughtered and on post-mortem examination five had visible lesions. In a tuberculin test of this herd approximately nine months previously there were no reactors. This farmer's herd had been infected with bovine tuberculosis from 1951 to 1954 when thirty-six reactors were discovered and removed. It is possible that the farmer contracted the infection with bovine tuberculosis during the years 1951-54 and he controlled his infection reasonably satisfactorily until he became ill in 1964. When his sputum became positive, he possibly re-infected his herd. The farmer subsequently made a good recovery following treatment. The milk from this herd had always been heat treated during recent years. Thanks are due to Mr. Taylor for his detailed and diligent investigations.

In 1964, forty-six samples of milk from the County were tested for antibiotic content: two samples gave positive results. The appropriate producers were informed of the results, but no statutory action was taken under the Food and Drugs Act.

2. Food

The County Council functions under the Act are basically intended to protect the consumer of food or drugs from fraud or certain health hazards. The staff of the Weights and Measures Department continued to undertake the sampling of food and drugs.

The following is a brief summary of the results of sampling during 1964:

Food	No. of Samples	Non-Genuine	Defects
Milk	362	22	deficient in fat or non-fatty solids
Ice-cream	16	Nil	
Butter, Margarine and Cooking Fat	5	Nil	
Tinned Meats and Fish	33	7	deficient in meat content
Drugs	33	5	minor deficiencies
Fruit Juice	5	1	lemon juice fermented
Preserves	23	8	deficient in fruit content
Miscellaneous including bread, soft drinks, condiments	160	14	minor: including foreign body in bread and tea, marzipan deficient of almonds and condensed milk with deficiency of milk solids.

The Public Analyst is Mr. D. C. Jenkins, M.Sc., F.R.I.C. of Carmarthen.

SECTION V

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Children's Department

Children in Care

The medical supervision of children in the care of the County Council is undertaken by the staff of the County Health department. When necessary, children are referred for further medical opinion or treatment, and for immunisation and vaccination.

Medical examinations undertaken in 1964 were as follows :

		Referred for Special Treatment			
Initial Routine Examinations	Follow-up Examinations	Dental	Ophthalmic	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance
94	3	4	4	2	2

Welfare of Children who are at risk of having to be received into Care

As a consequence of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963, the Children's Committee and the Children's Officer are responsible for the co-ordination of the work of all appropriate departments in relation to problem families and children who, failing an improvement in the family situation, would have to be taken into care. Some of the preventive work, particularly the health aspects, is undertaken by the staff of the County Health department. Miss M. Morgan, Health Visitor, undertakes the direction of this health and social work, in addition to her mental health duties.

To assist Mr. Cassam, the Children's Officer, with the appropriate co-ordination work, reports on specified forms are submitted on problem or other appropriate families by health visitors and district nurses who either meet such families for the first time or have such families under surveillance. These reports are submitted via the County Health department to the Children's Officer. This arrangement was initiated on the 1st July, 1964, and initial reports on sixteen families were submitted during the period ending on the 31st December, 1964.

Occasional cases of serious neglect of children still unfortunately occur and Dr. Lawlor, the Deputy County Medical Officer of Health, advised Inspector F. A. McGinley, the local officer of the N.S.P.C.C., on the medical condition and care of such children.

2. Welfare Department

The care of the elderly and of the physically and mentally handicapped necessitates a close liaison between the staff of the County Welfare and Health departments, family doctors, the staffs of the district councils, and members of certain voluntary organisations such as the Pembrokeshire Old People's Welfare Committee.

During February, 1964, a special meeting of representatives of the County Council and the Local Medical Committee was held, at the request of the latter Committee, to discuss the social problems of the elderly in the County and the liaison between family doctors and the staffs of the County Welfare and Health departments. It was agreed that an expansion of the voluntary and statutory domiciliary health and welfare services for the elderly, and a closer liaison, were both needed.

Further progress was made during the year in planning the separation of the registration of births and deaths from the duties of district welfare officers but implementation of the separation was postponed until 1965.

During the year, the Haverfordwest Borough Council completed an interesting scheme for the provision of special housing accommodation for the elderly, with a warden service, at the Moravian Court, St. Thomas' Green, Haverfordwest. The accommodation includes sixteen flatlets and four small adjacent cottages and its situation is very convenient for access to shops and centres of community life. A somewhat similar scheme was commenced during the year at Pembroke Dock.

Work continued throughout the year on the extensions to Hillside, Goodwick, which will result in increasing the residential accommodation for the elderly at this home from fourteen to thirty beds. The modernisation of Riverside, Pembroke, also continued, and, on completion, will provide a home for sixty elderly persons.

Dr. J. Clough Davies, the Consultant Geriatrician, continued to serve in an advisory capacity to the County Welfare and Health departments. He undertakes the assessment of suitability of patients for transfer between Part III accommodation and hospitals. In 1964, forty-six were transferred from hospital to Part III accommodation, and fifty-five in the opposite direction.

(i) The examination and certification of blind and partially-sighted persons was restricted during the year due to the unfortunate illness of Dr. E. Roland Williams, Ophthalmologist. The age distribution of registered blind and partially-sighted persons in the county on the 31st December, 1964, is given in the following table :

	Blind		Partially-sighted	
Age	M	F	M	F
0–4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5–15	4	2	3	1
16–20	Nil	Nil	1	3
21–49	15	21	13	8
50–64	21	33	13	26
65 and over	73	135	18	53
Total	113	191	48	91

(ii) Follow-up of registered blind and partially-sighted persons during 1964 :

No. of cases registered during 1964 in respect of which Form B.D.8 recommends:	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Fibroplasia	Others
No treatment	16	3	—	15
Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	5	—	—	—
No. of cases which on follow-up have received treatment	2	—	—	—

(iii) Ophthalmia Neonatorum : no case of blindness due to this condition was reported during 1964.

(iv) The age distribution of registered deaf persons in the County on the 31st December, 1964 :

	With speech		Without speech	
Age	M	F	M	F
Under 16	1	5	—	—
16–24	3	7	4	2
65 and over	—	—	—	—
Total	4	12	4	2

A register of the hard of hearing is in course of preparation.

(v) There were 160 registered generally handicapped persons in the County on the 31st December, 1964—109 males and fifty-one females.

3. MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COUNTY STAFF

The following examinations were undertaken during 1964 :

Entrants (excluding teachers and police) to County Council employment	546
Manual Workers for entry into sickness benefit scheme ...	262
Police candidates	8
Police cadets	18
Entrants to Teachers' Training Colleges	116
Newly appointed Teachers	82
Canteen staff	135
Re-examinations of existing employees	27
Number of Chest x-ray examinations of staff (excluding mass radiography examinations)	53
Examinations carried out on behalf of other local authorities (reciprocal arrangements)	6

The Mobile Unit of the Mass Radiography Service was again used for the biennial chest X-ray of school canteen staff.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED